

ALEXANDRIA, VIRGINIA.

TUESDAY, JANUARY 11, 1876.

In the case of the heirs of Charles S. Wal lach, late of the District of Columbia, who was John Van Riswick, and who afterward conveyed the same property by deed to Van Riswick, it is now held by the United States Supreme Court that after confiscation and sale that his deed to Van Riswick passed for nothing; that at the death of Wallach his heirs may come in and redeem, the property passing to them as if it had not been forfeited. Also, that the pardon of Wallach did not ope rate to restore anything which had passed from the United States by sale.

New York merchants, who have been selling largely to the South within the past six and nine months report collections from all that quarter as very satisfactory, except from Louisiana, where they are rather backward. There have been few or no failures of late, except at New Orleans and Montgomery, Ala., and even these latter were of but comparatively little account. The people generally have more money than they have had at any time since the war. and the indications are, therefore, that the Southern influence will soon be favorably felt on the early Spring trade.

The course of Mr. Simpson, member of the House of Delegates from this city, in speaking and voting against an appropriation of money from the depleted treasury of the State, for the Philadelphia Centennial, is appoved by all the right-thicking portion of his constituents. The efforts of the legislators now, during these tight times, should be directed to saving-not spending-money, so that, if possible, the State debt may be paid, and the taxes be lowered.

There is a movement on foot this winter among Southern members to effect the repeal or the monification of the tax on retailing leaf tobacco. A half-dozen bills for this purpose have already been introduced in the House, but should any of them be carried through it is

About as large an audience as was ever assembled to listen to a lecture in Washington, gathered in Ford's Opera House, last night, to listen to Mrs. Woodhull. That audience, too, the Chronicle says, "was also an eminently intelligent one, comprising a large number of most respectable ladies, old and young."

The proposition made by Mr. Reagan in the House of Representatives that the United States shall not levy direct taxes, but that the money needed to carry on the government from year to year shall be equitably apportioned to sick and tired of railroad wars and will not go and be raised by the States of the Union, is receiving favorable notice.

The Richmond Christian Advocate has added to its editorial staff the Rev. Alpheus W. Wilson, D. D., of the Baltimore Conference. Dr. Wilson is a ripe scholar and cultured writer. The Advocate is manned by a strong corps.

Wm. H. Hansbrough, esq., died at his house in Stafford county, last week, in the 75th year of his age. He formerly represented, for several years, the counties of Stafford and King George in the Legislature.

Several members of the Massachusetts Legislature have sent back the free passes given them by the railroad companies. Wonders will never cease.

A dispatch from Sante Fe announces the death of Gen. Gordon Granger.

LEGISLATIVE.

In the Senate, yesterday, the joint resolution agreeing to certain amendments to the State Constitution in reference to the elective franchise, qualifications for office, &c., was debated and agreed to.

A resolution asking the United States to lessen the tax on tobacco, liquorice, &c., was referred.

A bill to punish parties leaving fences down in the country while fox hunting, was reported. So much of the Governor's message as relates to church property was referred to the Committee on Finance.

Mr. Penn offered a resolution for an adjournment sine die of the Senate on January 24th. A bill making additions to the lunatic asy lums was read.

Mr. Smith, of Nelson, presented a preamble and resolution relative to tobacco and the government drawbacks thereon in the shape of excessive taxes, &c., which were referred. The Auditor was requested to report to the

Senate the title of all text books used in the public schools, name and residence of author. and place of publication, &c.

In the House the Senate joint resolution in regard to the debt due Virginia by the United States for advances made during the war of 1812, was read twice and placed on the calendar, the rule having been suspended, on motion of Mr. Carter, requiring its reference to a committee.

Joint resolutions asking Virginia representatives to endeavor to get Congress to reduce the tax on tobacco was referred to the Committee on Federal Relations. A like disposition was made of a resolution tendering the acknowledgments of the General Assembly of Virginia to day, placed him a nich higher than he has the United States authorities for their action | yet occupied. His speech was replete with about Confederates buried at Fort Delaware.

The bill providing for the extension of the Kanawha Canal to Clifton Forge was read a first time.

Mr. Curlett offered a resolution for an adjournment sine die, of the House, on January

31, which was laid on the table. by which the House refused to order the bill that he intends to meet out to the Radical side making an appropriation for the Centennial the measure received by the Democrats in the exhibition to its third reading occupied the re- last Congress. mainder of the day.

LETTER FROM RICHMOND.

That Centennial Bill and its Advocates-Centennial Oratory-Ready The Railroad War, etc., etc. [Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette.]

RICHMOND, Jan. 10, 1876. Debate on the Centennial continues the order of the day here now. There are a few members left who have not ventilated themselves on this subject yet. When they are through we may look for a final vote on the motion. It will be lost. To-day Col. Gilman and a solitary African spoke in favor of the bill, and five or six members spoke violently against it. Mr. Broadus made the best speech of the day from a broad guage stand point. His remarks were full of sense, and his style devoid of the spread eagle so prevalent now. This Centennial has brought out a good many shy members, and they have spoken for the first time, and if a merciful providence will spare us, may it be the in the Confederate army during the war, and last. A new school of oratory has sprung into whose property was confiscated and bought by existence since the bill came up. It is a kind not known in history. We don't meet it in the United States Speaker, nor do the finished letters of Junius, nor the stately essays of Mac-Cauley remind us of this new style of oratory. Wallach had no longer any title to convey, and | The fact is that nothing will describe it but "Centennial offshoots." It could not have been without the Centennial, and indeed without it there could have been no Centennial. It is a mixture of all the above named with a lot

> witched with recollections of the great past. As there is so much excitement in the city about the spread of small-pox, Dr. J. G. Cabell, President of the Board of Health, has written a card to the papers stating that only eight cases of small-pox and varioloid have been reported, and of these two were subsequently ascertained to be suffering from some other diseases. Only two deaths have occurred; the other cases have either recovered or are doing very well.

of other stuff, inspired by the glorious occa-

sion of a nation's hundredth birthday, sand-

Senator Claughton, of Alexandria, who has been absent for some time, having a surgical operation performed on his eyes, took his seat in the Senate to-day.

There is no doubt of the fact that some of the legislators can not stand the fuss some of the papers are making with them on the subject of economy, and many of them are desirous of getting away. They object to such an

exhibition of ingratitude. To-day Mr. Penn in the Senate and Mr. Curlett in the House offered a resolution re-Legislature by the end of January. Why they odious test oaths, which make us the laughing are just getting to work. The Centennial bill stock of the civilized world. He could not tell before them, the tobacco question, the railroad what Church the gentleman from Maine was are luming up. There are so many gasours on the Mount he never would have made the members here that they take up twice the red and fiery speech he made to-day. time of the old legislature in speaking on trivial matters. Until they get over this there tory of amnesty from his standpoint. Was the will be no man among them with an easy conscience.

In the House, this morning, the Senate joint resolution fixing the 17th day of February, The party wanted to recruit its waning ranks 1876, as the time to proceed to elect a city | in Congress by this means. indee for the following cities, for the term of six years, commencing January 1877, was taken up and agreed to: Richmond, Petersburg, Norfolk, Portsmouth, Lynchburg, Fred. | South were not honest. | Applause. | ericksburg, Staunton, Danville, Alexandria, and also the judge of the Chancery Court of the city of Richmond.

To-morrow the Scuate Committee on Roads. of which Mr. Cricher is chairman, will meet to men on your side voted with this side. [Reconsider the resolution offered by Mr. Smith newed laughter. inquiring into the state of affairs in the Richmond, Fredericksburg and Potomac Company, and the Potomac Steamboat Company. It will die out, in my opinion, not only because Reconstruction Committee. In the Forty many members do not see the advisability of such a resolution, but many more are really into them unless forced or unless they see that lots of money will be thrown around loose, and

this is not one of that kind just yet. That Knight-Johnson case will go against

The State Grange meets to-morrow.

WASHINGTON LETTER.

Correspondence of the Alexandria Gazette. WASHINGTON, D. C., Jan. 10.-"There's life in the old land yet," and there's an end to "bloody shirt" clap trap, as likewise to Mr. should draw it up. The gentleman was pres-James G. Blaine.

To-day the Amnesty bill was taken up, and failing for want of a Constitutional majority. Mr. Blaine was enabled to "get in" his substi- the Record.' tute excluding Mr. Jefferson Davis, and upon it made his anticipated speech, basing his obiection to Mr. Davis upon what he styled his fore I get through. [Renewed laughter.] "great crime" in permitting and conniving at the cruelty to Federal prisoners at Andersonville. He made, as he can do, an ingenious speech, composed principally of extracts from the report of the Congressional Investigating from the chair, and he called upon his friends, Committee on "Southern Outrages," and at- and among them a colored member, to object. tempted in this way to harrow up the souls of the Radicals, and rekindle as much of the fire of hatred as possible.

Mr. Cox, of New York, replied, and it is no exaggeration to say that his was one of the finest efforts heard in the House for years. He showed Mr. Blaine up in new colors, and proved that he was not the man that he has amnesty bill passed the Democrats would not been taken for all this time, and that he is not object to the civil rights bill. Was that the the exemplary character—the embodiment of understanding? the honesty and uprightness of the Republican party, that he has been represented to be, but that for tricks that are dark, and ways that are mean, he is fully capable. It was proved that he not only, when Speaker, favored amresty, but was one of its originators, when it | House. suited his purpose, and that fearing to take the responsibility of relieving Mr. Davis he had tried to get a negro member to move the exception, himself keeping mum. Mr. Cox very placy told him that alter his speech of today, though he might live a thousand years, he would never be President, and the House

resounded with applause. Nothing like it has occurred in the House this session, and the galleries and floor were crowded with eager listeners, who enjoyed the discomfiture of the ex-Speaker greatly.

Mr. Cox was particularly happy, and while he has heretofore enjoyed the esteem of his side of the House, and of the people generally, his expose of Mr. Blaine, and his vindication of the people as against the R idical leaders, tosound argument, genuine wit, and biting sarcasm. Mr Blaine was placed hors du combat. and felt most keenly his positiou.

Mr. Kelly, of Pennsylvania, a Radical, followed Mr. Cox, and avowed himself in favor

of general amnesty.

Mr. Randall, in his parliamentary fight upon the bill with Mr. Blaine and Mr. Garfield, Mr. Bagwell's motion to reconsider the vote showed that he is master of the situation, and

as he has done aforetime, when "the bottom to Adjourn-Election of City Judges- rail was on top." It is hoped that his succes-for will make better sandwiches, if he can't make a better speech.

The Amnesty Bill.

The defeat of the Amnesty bill was announced in yesterday's Gazette. During the debate upon the occasion, Mr. Blaine having made a speech denouncing the conduct of Mr

Jefferson Davis, Mr. Cox obtained the floor, and said: The geotleman from Maine, who, under some dispensation of Providence or the people, is no longer Speaker of this House, has seen fit to tear away the mask of prudence. He justifies his conduct in the light of history; but there is no precedent in history and no canon in the moral law which the present minority has not outraged. The gentleman [Mr. Blaine] had alluded to the Duke of Alva. His friends were doubtless familiar with Alva, for his murder, rapine and robbery in the Netherlands has been repeated by the Republican party in the South since 1865. The history of the Republican party is the history of rapine. The gentleman from Maine flies in the face of all history, and in this year of grace and jubilee he issues another manifesto for some peculiar purpose, which will probably soon appear. It is not true that the gentleman's party is the party of amnesty. When they passed an amnesty bill they did it in a paltry way of peddling politics. He [Mr. Cox] was in Congress before the war, and be had the honor to bring forward the first bill for the exchange of prisoners. He did it as a matter of humanity, conciliation and peace. The party of the gentleman repudicted it. And yet the gentleman from Maine says they have always advocated peace and reconciliation. He had it on the authority of sixty gentlemen on this floor who were in the Confederacy that no order was ever issued as to prisoners' rations and clothes that was not issued as to Confederate soldiers. The gentleman further defends all the acts of the Republican party because it was so magnanimous and graud. Why, gentlemen, (addressing the Democrats,) they allowed you to come back. Why, God bless us all, [laughter,] the Republican party, by the grace of the gentleman from Maine, allowed you to come here! Down on your knees to his majesty from Maine. [Renewed laughter.] As to leniency, he [Mr. Cox | remembered that when the question of confiscation was up, a gentleman on the other side of the House, now dead, said that all south of a certain line should be in the penitentiary of hell. It was not confined to men, but women and children were also to be confixed there. He [Mr. Cox | had always labored to mitigate the severity of civil war, and all through the war the Republicans strove to perpetuate rebellion. When Lincoln issued his Curlett in the House offered a resolution re-commending the adjournment size die of the ward none; charity to all." No outrages, no war, and other matters of kindred importance; raised in, but if he had ever read the Sermon

Mr. Cox then said he would show the hisfirst bill passed in the present of Christian love? No; but it was done to let in Republican voters who could not represent the South.

Mr. Blaine. How did that side get in? Mr. Cox. Because the South wanted honest men, and the men you brought up from the Mr. Blaine. But how did they get amnesty?

The Republicans were in the majority. Mr Cox. Because of an increase of hearthy public sentiment, and some sensible

Mr. Cox then related the history of the amnesty bills, and argued that that of the Fortyfirst Congress was permitted to sleep in the second Congress General Butler reported a bill, which was declared to be a bill of amoesty and oblivion for past offenses, and when you came to examine it the oblivion was all alive with horrid memories. It was only to amnesty the Federal agents of reconstruction. What had your sweet-scented agents Gen. Johnson I think. The committee were at it again to-day. I think they will get through by the end of the week. jectionable, and excepted all officers of the army and navy. Afterwards the Committee on Rules agreed to report a bill for amnesty. What right that committee had to do it he (Mr. Cox) could never understand. But the gentleman from Maine, the ex-officio chairman of the committee, proposed a bill for general amnesty, and also proposed that Mr. Maynard ent at all the committee meetings and did not object once. The gentleman has appealed to God. "I," said Mr. Cox, "appeal to my committee colleague, [Mr. Randall,] to God and

Mr. Blaine. Like Dogberry, you appeal to your colleague before God. | Laughter. | Mr. Cox. I'll give you enough of dog be Mr. Cox then read from the Record to show that Mr. Maynard stated that the bill was reported unanimously. Where was the ex-Speaker when the bill was reported? Was he at home or in the chair? He could not object

Is not that so? Mr. Blaine said that Mr. Maynard was much interested in the bill, and, out of friendship for that gentleman, he promised not to oppose it. He, however, tried to get Mr. Rainey to object unless Jeff Davis was excepted. Mr. Rainey feared that if he did so it might prejudice the civil rights bill, and there was a sort of a sentiment among Republicans that if the

Mr. Randall and Mr. Cox both replied it never was.

Mr. Cox, resuming, said the gentleman was then one thing in committee and something else in the House. He agreed to that in committee which he would not consent to in the Mr. Blaine said the gentleman made no dis-

tinction. He agreed to the bill, but thought J. ff Davis should be left out. Mr. Randall inquired whether the gentle-

man offered any amendment in committee to exclud : Davis. Mr. Blaine. I did not. Mr. Cox said, "If the gentleman from

Maine would not interrupt me quite so much he would feel a good deal better. He is like the little boy down in Memphis who undertook to take a twist at a mule's tail, and his father said to him, 'You do not look so well, but you have learned something." | Boisterous laughter on the floor and in the galleries.]

Mr. Blaine-"Does the gentleman from New York represent the mule in that transaction? [Renewed laughter.] Mr. Cox. I did not hear the gentleman's last remark, but suppose it was one of his in-

cisive and unanswerable speeches. Mr. Blaine Do you want me to repeat ? Mr. Cox. Oh! no. Never mind. | Renewed laughter.]

eligible to any office? He (Mr. Cox) remembered that man Lawrence, from Ohio. When he was speaking on amnesty on one occasion, was found dead with her skull crushed at her then returned to within a few steps of the en- andris. Va. Mr. Lawrence suggested that there should be home six miles South of North Vernon, Infirst-class funerals in the south five years after diana, on Saturday.

In Washington, D. C., on Saturday, Jan. 5, gine house, when they observed a man approaching and Dix directed witness and Clif- A. H. MOREHEAD, in the 62d year of his again. Downing, the restauranteur of the House, first-class funerals in the south five years after diana, on Saturday.

has been deposed, and he will now have an op- the war. That was the lenient disposition of portunity to ventilate his spleen upon the Southern people, and the Democrats generally, gentleman [Mr. Blaine] would go back on the record. But he was a candidate for President; and could do it without fear. He called upon the gentlemen on the other side who had voted for a third term to repudiate this proposition of the Presidential candidate from Maine, and to go with Gen. Grant, who was in favor of amnesty. He was a soldier, and not a politician. He fought in the war, and he never proposed this exceptional and partial legislation, but he wanted amnesty, full and free. Gentlemen on the other side have taunted us with being the ex-Confederate Congress, And to create a false sentiment they have sent broadcast over the country a slander that no Union soldier had been retained by the House. The truth is that they have appointed more in

proportion than the Republican House did. The proof of this was ample. And yet in spite of this and other matters the gentleman from Maine, in this year of jubilee, makes an outrageous and vindictive speech. And that speech will defeat him for the Presidency. Laughter. [

Mr. Cox closed with an elequent appeal for general amnesty and forgiveness in this Centen-

Mr. Kelley, of Pennsylvania, said he had voted for Mr. Randall's bill, and not to have done so would have been to violate all his old and well-settled convictions. He appealed to the Republicans to vote for amnesty, general and universal. [Applause on the Democratic side. | His service was longer than others. He was here during the war, and while the war lasted he voted for the most extreme measures. After the war he would have read with joy that Jefferson Davis had gone to a sour apple tree. He never thought him a lovely character, and did not speak for him. The report that Mr. Blaine read was made in 1867. Davis was then a prisoner, and such men as Greeley went his bail. Why did we not punish him then? We had him. When Wirz was hung the country knew of these charges against Davis, and yet he was not touched. If we refuse him amnesty now the world will say, why did you let him run ten years and punish him at this late day? Foreigners will believe that he is so powerful for evil that we dare not amnesty him. We have admitted the Vice President of the Confederacy, and are you going to appounce that Jeff Davis is so much more powerful that you dare not free him of his disabilities? General amnesty would insure peace and order, and make the Centennial year a noble one. Let us make it a year of jubilee, indeed, and declare that no man stands disfranchised for a political crime.

FOREIGN NEWS.

A Madrid telegram says that Gen. Campos has ordered the local authorities to permit all the inhabitants of Navarre under sentence of banishment, who are either abroad or with the Carlists, to return to their homes, and announces that the past conduct of those who come back will be forgotten.

The crisis in the French Cabinet has culminated in the retirement of MM Dufaure, Leon Say and Renault. The Ministers have tendered their resignation to President MacMahon. The Turkish Ambassador has officially informed Duc Decazes, Minister of Foreign Af-

fairs, that the Porte will accept nothing prejudicial to the interest of Turkey. The London board of trade demands for that foreign manufacturers have against the dence.

The statement that Austria is arming her reserves is reiterated.

The Pope protests against Bavaria's violation of the concordat. The Pall Mall Gazette ridicules the position

of the London Times on Spanish affairs. Many soldiers have been frozen to death in

Sundy School Concert at Ball's X Roads.

The new Presbyterian Church at Balston, Alexandria county, Va., was last Sabbath afternoon, 9th instant, filled to overflowing by the assembly gathered to witness the last quar- but witness did not votice whether the steps terly concert of the old year, given by the scholars of the Sunday-school and conducted by | bottle. A small quantity of coal oil was in the their very efficient Superintendent, Mr. J. C.

The programme was the reading of the quarterly report of the teacher of each class, whereupon responses were to be made by members

of the class in the way of songs or recitations. The exercises were opened at 2:30 p. m., by a voluntary by the organist, played with such skill and power as to fill the listening minds of the audience with visions of beauty and goodness. A selection was then rendered by the choir, led by Prof. J. C. Brown, which was remarkable for force and expression. The bymu "When He Cometh" was sung by the school, after which the verses of the 72d Psalm were read alternately, led by the pastor of the church,

Rev. David Riddle. The report of the Bible class, Mr. M. Munson, teacher, was then read by the Superintendent, which was responded to by a quar-tette chanting "Joy to the World," cleverly rendered by Misses Fannie Sypherd and Ettie Cameron and Messrs. Willie Cameron and Ed-

die Clements. The report of Miss A. M. Hayes, teacher of class No. 2, was read and replied to by a solo very nicely sung by Miss Mamie Bailey. The report of class No. 3 was responded to by Miss Nannie Wunder, in a happily-selected solo, which she sang and played in a commendable manner. Class No. 4, taught by Miss Fannie Sypherd, responded by a fit recitation by Miss Lillian Munson. Class No. 5, taught by Miss S. C. Ball, replied in fit recitations by Misses Stella Schutt and Master Arthur Bailey. Class No. 6, taught by Mrs. Harvey Bailey, responded by a recitation by Emma Mortimore, and a dialogue, entitled, "The Little Pilgrims," beautifully rendered by Misses Lillian Munson, Cassie Mix, Mamie Bailey, Naunie Wunder, Minnie Ball and Willie Cameron. The productions from class No. 7, taught by Miss Mary H. Hayes, were a trio by Misses Lillian, Annie and Master Charlie Munson, which was executed in an appreciative manner, and by recitations from Misses Flora Topley and Stella Schutt. Class No. 8, taught by Mrs. G. O. Wunder, responded by appropriate recitations from Misses Cassie Mix and Clarence Alten and Master F. C. Mix. It is very much regretted that Mrs. Wunder has resigned her at Capt. Petty's restaurant; was with Clifford road be built, run straight from the point position as teacher, for she was an excellent about thirty minutes; saw him again that named in Culpeper, to Charlottesville, a savone, and dearly beloved by her scholars. The report of class No. 9, taught by Mrs. F. C. Mix, was read and responded to by exceedingly well-spoken recitations by little Gracie Douglas, Mary Allen and Jessie Topley.

The Superintendent then read his report, a very carefully prepared paper, showing an increase of seventy scholars during the past

Mr. Brown has, by his careful attention and excellent qualities, gained the love and respect of all under his charge, and it is but justice to say that since the Sunday-school has been un der his care it has prospered wonderfully.

After the reading of the Superintendent's report, the hymn, "Lord, Dismiss us With Thy Blessing," was sung by an octette, select-Mr. Cox, resuming, read further, that after | ed from the choir, after which the benediction Mr. Maynard read the bill Mr. Lawrence, of was pronounced by the pastor, closing the ex Ohio, asked if that would not make Jeff Davis | ercises. - Washington Republican.

The Arson Trial. The trial of Thomas Dix, the former driver of the Hydraulion Steam Fire Engine, who, in conjunction with James Richards and William G. Clifford, is charged with burning the warehouse of George R. Hill & Co., situated on Lee street, between King and Cameron streets, at 9 o'clock at night, on the 7th of Nover. last, was begun in the Corporation Court at 11 o'clock this morning, Judge E. M. Lowe presiding.

After the empanneling of the jury the defence moved that the witnesses for the prosecution be excluded from the court-room, except those who may be upon the stand testifying in the cause, and especially to require the Sergeant to take the witness Richards into custody and prevent his communicating with other witnesses during the progress of the trial. The Commonwealth's Attorney consented to the request as to Richards, who is also indicted for the same offence, and made the same motion for the exclusion of the witnesses for the defence. The court directed Sergant Lucas to take Richards into custody, and that officer replied that the witness was already in the sta-

then excluded from the court-room. The courc-room was literally packed with auditors of both races, but notwithstanding the large attendance of speciators, the court-room was kept unusually orderly through the diligent

tion-house. The witnesses on both sides were

efforts of the efficient officers of the court. After the arraignment of the defendant. John M. Johnson, esq., Commonwealth's Attorney opened the case for the prosecution and explained the law of arson to the jury, and the facts the Commonwealth proposed to prove. C. E. Stuart, esq., claimed on behalf of the defence that the prisoner could prove an alibi and would show that he was at another place at the time of the alleged burning. The principal witness in the case, the boy Richards, like all other accomplices never took an active part in the commission of the offence, but as a matter of c urse was some distance from the scine, peacefully reposing against a brick wall, looking on the crime; and the next day comes forward to swear away the liberty of his fellow-being. He would show to the jury that nearly all the witnesses were more or less influenced by the reward which had been offered for the conviction of a person charged with committing the crime of arson; he would show the character of the witness Richards, who was so depraved and unreliable that it would be an act of gross injustice to convict a dog upon his testimony, to say nothing of depriving a citizen of his liberty upon such evidence; besides Richards had a motive in making the charge; that upon one occasion he had been arrested by the prisoner and had through his instrumentality been punished, and that Richards had then sworn revenge. He would prove if necessary by the whole people of the city, the good character of the defendant, which had been borne by him in this community for a number of years.

Mr. Stuart read authorities as to the caution with which the evidence of an accomplice should be received, and to show the burden of proof, even in a prima facia case, was upon the Commonwealth to make out the case. The jury was asked to give the prisoner a fair and impartial trial without bias either for or against Canadian manufacturers the same protection him, and render a just verdict upon the evi-

the testimony for the Commonwealth was opened. John Nightingill, a police officer, was called and testified that he knows the prisoner, and knows the warehouse of Hill & Co. on Lee street. He found the fire there on the 9th of November last. A young man on that night called at the police station and said some one was trying to break into the factory. They went to the spot and found the place on fire at the steps. He sent his companion to the station house for a bucket of water while witness fought the flames. The water was brought and the flames extinguished. He looked at his watch at the time and it lacked fifteen minutes of ten o'clock. The casing was burnt were or not. Witness found a bottle about two steps from the fire. Witness recognized the bottle when found. Witness described the location of the fire. The fire was in the casing. The fire had reached about three feet up the

casing. Smelt and saw the coal oil. Cross examined by Mr. Stuart: The door opened was the one furtherest west on the alley leading to Lee street; could not state the distance of the door from the street por the width of the alley; the steps are located on the east or right hand side of the entrance at the door; the condition of the fire was a fire. (laughter) and it was burning the woodwork. which was of yellow pine; the building was

dry; witness fought the fire and kept it down. Officer B. F. Bettis was next called and testified as follows: Recollects the fire at Hill's warehouse on Sunday night, Nov'r. the 7th; saw the fire; the building is on the west side of Lee street, on the corner of Jamieson's alley; an old brick building, three stories high; the only entrance witness knows of is on the alley, ten feet from the street; the door is a double door; in going in the door the stairsteps are on the right hand, and are a kind of winding stairsteps; the stairway occupied the entire space in the corner of the building; the fire was in the turn of the steps; the fire was not next to the wall, but was on the outer part of the steps; does not know the width of the steps; the building contained at the time wheat, two barrels of eider, and a number of empty barrels; it was about a quarter to 10 o'clock when he went to get the water; one of the steps and the staircase was burnt; one of the steps was burned entirely through and one part of the casing was likewise burnt through; witness saw a bottle and identified the one shown; smelt the coal oil in the bottle; the fire burned up the casing and down through the steps.

Cross examined by Mr. Stuart: Did not know the heighth of the steps or door, but the steps were the ordinary heighth; the door higher than ordinary; the door was eight or the Centennial, appointed by the State of Peanteu feet up the alley from the street; a per- sylvania. son standing on either corner of the alley on Lee street could not see this fire except by peering through the cracks in the warehouse; the old warehouses are very open.

James Richards was next called and testified that he is 17 years of age; knows Thos. tended to shorten the line of the Mediand Dix; recollects the burning of the build- road so that instead of running the cars. ing on Sunday; saw Clifford in the evening as now, to Gordon-ville, they will, if this evening; was with him nearly all the evening. ing of a considerable distance. This is espe-At this stage George A. Mushbach, esq., cially desirable for the mill and fast passenger counsel for Richards, requested the court to trains.

caution the witness as to his statements. Mr. Johnson, the Commonwealth's Attorney, said that so far as Richard's case was concerned the statements he might make as a witness would not be used against him to secure his conviction.

Mr. Mushbach was satisfied with this understanding of the matter, and would urge no further objection. Witness resumed, and said he. Dix and

Clifford were together that night; when he first saw Dix he (Dix) called witness and Clifford ioto the stable and locked the door, and asked Clifford if he knew a good place to set fire to, and Clifford replied no; Dix said he knew, and hey all together went to the factory of Geo. Dix said there is the old bake house, we'll touch her up, and she will go a flying: they -A woman of bad repute, named Bulter, touch her up, and she will go a flying; they of the late J. P. and Jane Whitemore, of Alex-

ford to run across the street; Dix asked ("if. ford for oil, and Clifford got a bottle full of it; they then went down Queen street to Lee stre t, in doing which they met some boys; they went to the building and Dix and Cliffon set it on fire; Dix said, "D-d if she aint off now;" recognized the bottle as the one handed him by Clifford; saw the waste used in setting the building on fire; saw the blaz: through the window; as soon as the building was set on fire they all departed, Clifford with witness; uid not run; Clifford said not to run; they walked very fast; Dix went into the building with Clifford.

Cross-examined by Mr. Beach-First time saw Dix was about half-past seven; Mr. Dix called witness and Clifford into the stable; was there ten or fifteen minutes; then came out and went down Royal to Queen, thence to Lea street; Mr. Dix then went to the building at the chimney part; Dix put his arm into the hole in the chimney and said he could not get in; Clifford tried the same; then went around o the rear of the building and Clifford asked Dix if there were any horses in the building: then went to the bakery; Dix tried to get up the plate over the coal hole and got Clifford' knife and removed it; went back Queen street. and up Royal to a few doors from the engine house, where Dix asked Clifford for oil; Clifford said he had none; Dix said, d-d if he must'nt get some; the man approached and Dix told them to run across the street, which they did; they then went to Lee & Beckham's corner; Dix remained at the engine house; Cit ford went home and came back with the bottle: Clifford and witness walked on the opposite side of King street up to Steiner & Yohe's corner. and along Fairfax to Cameron and up Cameron to Swaine's corner, where Dix was standing in the door; this was twenty five minutes to eight o'clock; stood there three or four minutes, and then went along Royal to Queen, and went down Queen until they met some boys, when they crossed over to the north side of Queen; went down to Union and then came across to the warehouse; Dix and Clifford kept shoving at the door until they opened it; they asked me where the oil was; I told them by the side of the wall; don't recoilect whether he gave Dix the oil or not; after awhile saw the light, and Dix said d-d if she aint off now; does not recollect now long a time was occupied in making the first trip to the bakery; they were about two or three minutes in prizing open the coal hole; they were from ten to fifteen minutes at the chimney; don't recollect the exact time: could not say whether they walked fast or slow from the engine house to Backham & Lee's corner; were there about ten or fifteen minutes; returned to Swaine's corner in ordinary gait; returned to the bakery by way of Union street. at the usual walking gait; was in Clifford's company the entire evening, except about five o'clock, when witness went to supper and agreed to meet Clifford at Capt. Petty's, and they kept the agreement; their motions were at the usual gait; could not tell where witness was at nine o'clock; at half past nine was at Captain Petty's; at ten o'clock was at home; witness was not certain, absolutely certain, as to time; was at the building at eight o'clock.

The Court announced a recess of one hour.

Congress.

In the U.S. Senate, yesterday, after the closing of the Gazette's report of the proceedings of that day, Mr. Whyte, of Marvland, introduced a concurrent resolution, reciting that in adopting the federal constitution and establishing a form of government in the nature of a confederate republic, the people had delegated to that government certain rights therein enumerated, but had reserved to the States. or to the people thereof, all the residuary pow ers not so delegated. Resolutions to the effect that the tenure of a President pro tempore of the Senate, elected at one session, does not expire at the meeting of Congress after the first recess, the Vice President not having appeared to take the chair, and that the death of the Vice President does not have the effect to vacate the office of President pro tempore of the Senate, were unanimously adopted. A resolution declaring that the office of President pro tempore of the Senate is held at the pleasure of the Senate, was under discussion when that body adjourned.

The Amnesty bill occupied the attention of the House.

Centennial Resolutions.

Mr. John Armistead Carter, of Loudoun co., in the House of Delegates on Saturday, in the debate upon the Senate Centennial appropriation bill, expressed his decided disapprobation of the measure for various reasons, and then read the following resolutions, which, he said, he would offer in event of the defeat of

the pending bill: Whereas the State of Virginia has been invited to attend, through her commissioners, the Cotennial celebration of the declaration of independence, to be held in Philadelphia, on the day of ____. 1876; and whereas a proper respect for the opinions of her sister States, and for the people of Pennsylvania in particular, require that the reasons for not accepting said invitation should be properly and respectfully made

known; therefore, Resolved by the House of Delegates of Vir ginia (the Senate concurring.) That whilst Virginia has millions of acres of unimproved lands suitable for the various products of agriculture, and thousands of acres rich in minerals of coa. iron and copper, these vast resources are as yet in the main lying dormant, and her citizens, from their great losses by the late war, tin themselves without capital to make them pro ductive. That under these circumstances the General Assembly deem that every principle honesty and of honor require of them the most prudent and economical expenditure of the State's revenues, dedicated as they are by the constitution, to the payment of her just pecu niary obligations and the education of the children of the State, of every class and of every color Whilst, therefore, for these reasons we are un-able to accept for the State the invitation so kindly tendered to attend the Centennial, w nevertheless most heartily wish the representatives of our sister States a happy reunion of that interesting occasion, and hereby express to them our undiminished attachment to the principles of the declaration of independence.

Resolved, That the foregoing preamble and resolution, signed by the President of the Sel ate and the Speaker of the House of Delegates be forwarded by them to the commissioners of

RAILROAD ROUTE TO BE SHORTENED -Mr. Coghill has introduced a bill in the Legisla ture for the incorporation of the Rapidas and Charlottesville Railroad.

[COMMUNICATED.

In reply to C. G. I will state that our worthy Mayor has no authority to stop the sale of liquor. License for the same is granted by the State of Virginia. Our worthy Mayor has done his duty, filled his office to the best of his ability. and deserves the plaudit of well done, good and faithful servant

MARRIED. On Sunday, January 9th, 1876, by Rev. Den-nis O'Kane, Mr. NOKMAN B JENKINS to Miss ELLIE G. REGAN, both of this city.

DIED

In Baltimore, on January 9, after a long